



February 4, 2010

California Regional Water Quality Control Board

Los Angeles Region

Tracy Egoscue, Executive Officer

Executive Officer's Report

The Executive Officer's Report is not intended to be an exhaustive list, but rather highlights of Regional Board staff activities from the previous month.

Executive Office

Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission State of the Bay Conference

Deborah Smith, Chief Deputy Executive Officer

Our mission is to preserve

and enhance the quality of

California's water resources

for the benefit of present and

future generations.

Deb Smith made a presentation at the State of the Bay Conference on January 13, 2010 entitled "Regulating Contaminants of Emerging Concern - - the New Frontier" as part of an afternoon session that addressed a variety of works related to Contaminants of Emerging Concern (CECs). The presentation summarized state interest and activities, including the work she has done with ASIWPCA and US EPA as well as what the State Board, several Regional Boards, other agencies in CA, and US EPA have been working on regarding this topic. New regulatory challenges to states and EPA due to the sheer number of chemicals were discussed as well as the inevitable new paradigm that we must embrace in order to tackle this issue in a reasonable time-frame.

Meeting with Students from Sciences Po, Paris France

Deborah Smith, Chief Deputy Executive Officer

We were contacted recently by a student from the Masters of Public Affairs Program at Sciences Po (University) in Paris France. The students were coming to visit Los Angeles to conduct research on the establishment of the Clean Water Act and its implementation at the local level. As part of their studies in understanding factors that affect public policy, they wanted to discuss the role of the public in shaping water quality policy in our region. Deb Smith provided an overview of the State and Regional Board structure as well as our governing legislation, regulation, and key program activities. Three other staff presented examples of the various roles that the public played in developing permits, policy, and solutions to varied water quality issues. These included: (1) Boeing Santa Susana Field Laboratory and Community Involvement – Cassandra Owens, (2) The McGrath Lake TMDL, a case study of the TMDL Process – Rebecca Viegua-Nascimento, and (3) Former Shell Tank Farm – Site Investigation and Interim Remedial Action and Community Issues – Sam Unger, Assistant Executive Officer. The students were very interested in the Board's work and may be following up with more interviews.

Phone: 213-576-6600

Fax: 213-576-6640

320 W. 4th Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013

Stormwater Compliance and Enforcement

USEPA Contractor Audit—Stormwater Programs

Ejigu Solomon

Staff from PG Environmental, a USEPA contractor, audited the city of Oxnard in the Ventura County municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) program and the city of Santa Clarita in Los Angeles county MS4 program. The purpose of the visit, performed the first week of December 2009, was to audit the construction program of each city under their respective MS4 Permits, and inspect 5 construction sites in each city to evaluate construction site oversight. Regional Board staff facilitated the audit by notifying the respective stormwater program managers in each city, and by compiling a list of small, medium and large sized construction sites for inspection. On the last day of the visit, the contractors discussed the preliminary findings of the audit with city staff. PG Environmental is preparing a report to USEPA, a copy of which would be submitted to the Regional Board for follow-up and possible enforcement.

Construction Stormwater Training Workshop—January 5, 2010

Alex Alimohammadi

Staff was asked to share inspection experience under the general Industrial and Construction Stormwater Permits. Staff presentation consisted of two major parts: (I) – Ineffective Best Management Practices (BMPs) at industrial facilities and (II) – Ineffective BMPs at construction sites. The presentation included 103 slides. In attendance were Ventura County and different cities program managers and staff.

In the first portion of the presentation, staff emphasized the importance of implementing: (a) effective structural BMPs such as awning and secondary containment for chemical containers; and (b) effective non-structural BMPs such as good housekeeping, preventive maintenance, spill response, and material handling and storage.

For the construction portion, staff divided the presentation into three sections: (a) effective BMPs during the construction, (b) effective BMPs in the interim (when construction is halted prior to completion due to economic hardship or other causes), (c) effective BMPs for post-construction. The slides showed ineffective BMPs applied at different areas of construction projects such as slopes, site entrances/exits, erosion control areas, desilting basin, risers, and storm drains.

Watershed Management

Watershed Stakeholder Activities

Nine of the ten watershed management areas in the Los Angeles Region have extensive stakeholder involvement (represented by agencies, individuals, businesses, and nonprofit organizations) in watershed and sub-watershed activities including development of planning documents and implementation of restoration projects. Major watershed activities involving multiple stakeholders include participation in the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan process to address areawide water supply, water quality, and open space issues; and development and implementation of various restoration plans such as is occurring in the Ventura River involving ecosystem restoration relating to the eventual removal of Matilija Dam. Additional information on watershed stakeholder activities may be found at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/water_issues/programs/regional_program/index.shtml#Watershed.

Watershed Management Initiative Chapter

Each Regional Board has a "chapter" in a statewide document which describes the Region's watersheds and their priority water quality issues. Updates occur as needed; the last update occurred in December 2007. The 2007 document can be downloaded at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/water_issues/programs/regional_program/index.shtml#Watershed. In addition, there is a clickable map of the region's watersheds for information specific to each one including State of Watershed Reports, where available, and lists of permits and impaired waters.

Funding

Information on a wide variety of funding sources is available on the California Watershed Funding Database website at <http://cwfd.casil.ucdavis.edu/>. Both Los Angeles and Ventura Counties have developed Integrated Regional Water Management Plans (IRWMPs) in order to qualify for funding under Propositions 50 and 84. The Los Angeles County IRWMP may be viewed at <http://www.lawaterplan.org/> which also includes information on meeting schedules and summaries. The Greater LA Region is composed of five subregions which conduct separate steering committee meetings. The Ventura County IRWMP is available at <http://www.watershedscoalition.org/> which also includes information on meeting schedules and summaries. Committees/councils for the County's watersheds generally meet on a monthly basis. The Watersheds Coalition of Ventura County meets as a combined group less frequently. Stakeholders in the upper Santa Clara River watershed have developed a separate IRWMP which is available at <http://www.scrwaterplan.org>. An additional IRWM region within Los Angeles County, Gateway, has recently been approved by the California Department of Water Resources. It is located in southeast Los Angeles County.

Landfills Unit

Regional Board Staff Rejected a Liner Design Proposed for a Cell at the Simi Valley Landfill

Wen Yang

In a letter dated December 17, 2009, to Waste Management Company (WMC) who owns and operates the Simi Valley Landfill in Ventura County, Regional Board staff provided comments on a design report that WMC had submitted for the Cell C liner construction at the landfill. Among other issues, the letter advised the City of Simi Valley that a floor liner design (which proposed a 0.25 inch thick geosynthetic clay liner in place of a two-foot thick layer of low permeability soil (clay) would be rejected, in spite of previous approvals of similar liner designs that had been approved in the Region, including the Cell D development at the Simi Valley Landfill. After re-evaluating the design, staff concluded that the proposed liner system would not afford the same protections to groundwater as the liner system that is required in the regulations.

Applicable Federal and State regulations, as included in Regional Board Order No. 93-062, require that municipal solid waste landfill be equipped with a composite liner system that includes a high density polyethylene geomembrane underlain by a compacted clay layer that is at least two feet thick and has an hydraulic conductivity of no more than 1×10^{-7} cm/sec (Prescriptive Design), or an alternative design that is equal to or exceeds the waste containment capability of the Prescriptive Design. The floor liner system that WMC proposed for Cell C at the Simi Valley Landfill lacks a compacted clay layer, but includes a GCL layer that is placed between the geomembrane and the bedrock sub-grade.

Staff's concern is that, without a compacted clay layer placed on the bedrock sub-grade, the GCL, and even the geomembrane above it, is vulnerable to punctures and other mechanical damage during the construction and operational stages of the landfill unit. The chemical reaction between landfill leachate and the clay minerals in GCL may reduce the cation exchange capacity of the GCL and significantly increase its permeability.

It has also been discovered in recent years that GCL may shrink, separate, and created gaps between panels after installation. The proposed liner system is therefore less reliable than the Prescriptive Design and therefore does not meet the requirements for engineered alternatives that are allowed in State and Federal regulations.

In another letter dated December 28, 2009, to the Ventura County Resource Management Agency, Regional Board staff provided comments on a Draft Environmental Impact Report for a proposed major expansion of the Simi Valley Landfill. Regional Board staff expressed the same concerns regarding the proposed liner design for the intended landfill expansion, as were expressed for the similar design for the Cell C construction at operating landfill.

Bradley Landfill, Closure Waste Discharge Requirements (Closure WDRs)

Douglas Cross

Bradley Landfill (Landfill) is owned and operated by Waste Management, Inc. (WM) and occupies a 209-acre former sand and gravel pit that is divided into three disposal areas: Bradley East; Bradley West; and the Bradley West Extension. Bradley East (70 acres) operated as a Class III landfill from 1959 to 1980, and has no natural or synthetic liner. Bradley West (71 acres) began operations as a class III landfill in 1980. This area has a one-foot thick compacted clay liner base and a leachate collection and recovery system (LCRS). The Bradley West Extension (68 acres) has a two-foot thick compacted soil layer with a high density polyethylene (HDPE) geomembrane liner and a LCRS.

The Landfill ceased accepting waste on April 14, 2007. WM intends to open a transfer station on the property, as well as maintain a green waste processing operation once the landfill cover is completed. The final evapotranspirative (ET) cover, which covers the entire footprint of the landfill, is nearing completion. The ET cover consists of a minimum four-foot thick soil cover, and a vegetative layer consisting of California draught tolerant plants. The plants help to prevent the downward migration of moisture in the soil.

The Landfill operates under 94-059, with a “No Action Required” that took place in 2001. Closure WDRs will be prepared for the Landfill for the June Board meeting. The previous WDRs need to be revised to meet the closure conditions of the site.

Gardena Valley No. 5 Landfill (File No. 61-046)

Enrique Casas

DTSC and Water Board staff jointly oversees the on-going investigation and cleanup of a 76-acre redevelopment on the former Golden Eagle Refinery in Carson. The Water Board is lead for a 10-acre portion of the site that was used for waste disposal (Gardena Valley No. 5 Landfill), while DTSC is lead for the remaining portion of the site, where refinery operations occurred.

The existing asphalt concrete cover and gas collection and monitoring systems that were constructed over the waste disposal site in the 1990s are in need of post-closure maintenance upgrades. Water Board staff issued a CWC 13267 directive to Eni Petroleum (discharger / responsible party), to upgrade the final cover system to include a geomembrane-based resistive barrier layer. Eni was made responsible for a revised final cover design whose performance can control contaminants, supports cleanup operations, and is adequate for the proposed end use.

The most recent water quality monitoring has established that there is a release from the Landfill. In response, on September 29, 2009, Regional Board staff amended CAO No. 93-061 to require the Discharger to institute an evaluation groundwater monitoring program, construct proposed final cover improvements, and implement final appropriate cover postclosure maintenance activities. Because Regional Board staff

does not have sufficient assurance that land use as private vehicle access and parking at the Site is compatible with expected continued landfill settlement, the integrity of the proposed landfill cover improvements, or protection of the environment or human health and safety associated with Landfill impacts to area groundwater, land use is restricted to open space until the Executive Officer deems the site to be remediated. On October 28, 2009, Eni petitioned CAO No. 93-061 to the State Board because of the unspecified term of the landfill use restrictions. A determination of merit on the petition by State Board staff is pending.

Southwest Steel Rolling Mills Landfill (File No. 61-046)

Enrique Casas

The Southwest Steel Rolling Mills No. 1 Landfill was operated as a disposal facility for slag wastes generated from steel manufacturing operations. The approximately two-acre site is located on the east side of Figueroa Street, just north of Anelo Avenue in the City of Carson. The site operated as a Landfill from 1957 to 1968 and was permitted through an industrial waste permit issued by the County of Los Angeles Department of County Engineer Industrial Waste Division. Wastes permitted for disposal at the Landfill were limited to natural earth, rock, sand and gravel, paving fragments, concrete, brick, plaster and plaster products, steel mill slag, street sweepings, glass, and asbestos fiber and products there from. After closure, the Landfill was used to store equipment. Greve Financial Services, Inc. proposed to prepare the Landfill for future commercial development by excavating and disposing of the slag material, and covering the entire parcel with asphaltic concrete or concrete when commercial redevelopment is complete.

On June 1, 2009 Regional Board staff approved a site closure and groundwater monitoring work plan, conditioned on the Discharger forwarding confirmation from the City of Carson that the project is exempt from California Environmental Quality Act requirements prior to commencing with the remediation project. Subsequently, the Discharger undertook voluntary cleanup of the Landfill. Cleanup activities consisted of:

- Soils overlying the landfill wastes were removed, stockpiled onsite, and tested for comparison to clean-up limits approved by Regional Board staff for reuse on-site.
- Landfill wastes, consisting of slag, soil, bricks, and waste debris were excavated and sifted through a 4-inch minus screen. The sifted materials that passed the screen were tested for comparison to clean-up limits for reuse on-site.
- Oversized wastes that did not pass the screen were separated into piles of slag, inert materials (rocks and bricks), and wastes consisting largely of automobile parts. The separated slag and waste materials were disposed of offsite.
- Rock and some bricks were reused onsite as part of an engineered soil fill constructed to meet project design grades with slag wastes and soils that failed the clean-fill criteria were transported to either Chandler's Landfill in Rolling Hills Estates or the Arcadia Reclamation Landfill in Arcadia.

On September 24, 2009 Regional Board staff made the determination that the Discharger failed to forward confirmation from the City of Carson that the project is exempt from California Environmental Quality Act requirements prior to commencing with the remediation project. Moreover, the Discharger had not implement a groundwater monitoring program as part of the proposed project. Results of the analytical testing presented, indicated the occurrence of total petroleum hydrocarbons that exceed cleanup limits for petroleum hydrocarbons, moreover disposal of the hydrocarbon contaminated soils at the concentrations reported exceed discharge limits in Order No. 91-93, *General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharge of Non-Hazardous Contaminated Soils and Other Wastes in Los Angeles River and Santa Clara River Basins*. Similarly, PCB test results for Aroclor 1254 indicate that all soils sampled failed to meet the total threshold limits concentration or California human health screening levels, and were not compatible with disposal at Chandler's Landfill or Arcadis Reclamation Landfill.

In response, Regional Board staff directed the Discharger to cease all redevelopment activities associated

with the proposed end-use of the Landfill until the following concerns have been completed to the satisfaction of the Regional Board Executive Officer:

- Provide confirmation from the City of Carson that the project is exempt from California Environmental Quality Act requirements.
- Submit all documentation of waste materials handling and disposal for the project, including bills of lading, waste manifests, and landfill receipts, to assess the potential improper disposal of contaminated soils.
- Determine the carbon range for petroleum hydrocarbons to assess the potential for improper clean up and soils disposal.
- Assess metals and PCB contamination in the engineered backfill constructed at the Landfill.
- Implement a groundwater monitoring program at the Landfill pursuant to conditions of our July 25, 2007 correspondence to assess any Landfill impacts to groundwater.
- Complete a human health risk assessment associated with the occurrence of Aroclor 1254 in soils reused at the Landfill in the engineered backfill, as well as risks associated with soils excavation completed to date.
- Complete a Covenant and Environmental Restriction on the property title detailing contamination from metals and Aroclor 1254.

On January 6, 2010, Regional Board staff approved a Workplan, submitted by the Discharger, to initiate groundwater monitoring and to install exploratory borings to sample and analyze soils for contaminants identified at the site. Pending a satisfactory response to all concerns raised, Regional Board staff continues to withhold approval of redevelopment activities associated with the proposed end-use of the Landfill.

Calabasas Landfill (File No. 60-118)

Enrique Casas

The County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County operates the Calabasas Landfill located at 5300 Lost Hills Road, Los Angeles County, CA pursuant to requirements contained in Order No. R4-2009-0088 (Order), adopted on July 16, 2009. Contained in the Order were requirements to submit the following technical reports:

- A monitoring well preventative maintenance program;
- An updated isotopic monitoring of well EMP11 to confirm that any volatile organic compounds in the well are related to naturally occurring petroleum hydrocarbon compounds;
- A workplan for assessing deep groundwater quality.
- A report on current practice for wastewater handling and processing, characterizes the wastewater sources, and evaluates the suitability of each wastewater source for on-site reuse.
- An updated "Operations Plan" for the Landfill, including proposed treatment, storage, and disposal methods, contingency plans for the failure or breakdown of waste handling facilities, notification procedures, and inspection and maintenance programs which could have potential water quality effects.
- Obtaining and maintaining assurances of financial responsibility for initiating and completing corrective action for all known or reasonably foreseeable releases from the landfill.
- A report regarding analytical methodology to report unknown chromatographic peaks, along with an estimate of the concentration of an unknown analyte.
- The Discharger completed the required submittals pursuant to requirements of the Order and were

approved by Regional Board staff on December 3, 2009.

Niklor Chemical Company (File No. 07-138)

Enrique Casas

Niklor Chemical Company, Inc. manufactured the soil fumigant chloropicrin at its facility located at 2060 E. 220th Street, Carson, Los Angeles County, CA. In 2003 Niklor ceased manufacturing activities and between May 2006 and March 2007 conducted soil remediation. On February 14, 2008, Regional Board staff issued a conditional “No Further Action” (NFA) letter for the assessment and remedial work for soils at facility. Niklor has subsequently completed conditions of the NFA, that include a covenant and environmental restriction on the property executed with this Regional Board, and continued groundwater monitoring of the known releases at the site.

On November 23, 2009, Niklor submitted the report Second Half 2009 Ground Water Monitoring Report and Request for Closure. Results indicate that during the sampling event several volatile organic compounds were detected (benzene, 1,1-dichloroethene, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, 1,2-dichloropropane, tetrachloroethene, and trichloroethene) that were reportedly never handled or stored at the facility and are thus attributed to regional contamination. However, these compounds are largely absent from historic monitoring results for the site’s upgradient groundwater monitoring well. Moreover, nitromethane, sodium, and chloride, components of chloropicrin manufacturing, was detected during the monitoring event. These results indicate that natural attenuation has not remediated the groundwater release and that the release is not under control, thus Niklor’s request for no further action with regard to groundwater monitoring was denied.

Groundwater Permitting Unit—(Non Chapter 15)

Paradise Cove Park and Beach Cafe, Malibu

Elizabeth Erickson

An inspection of Paradise Cove Park and Beach Café on December 7, 2009, during heavy rain showed that stormwater flow over the surface on that day did not increase the measured fluid levels in the seepage pits serving the Park and Café to less than five feet.

A preliminary engineering design has been received for improvements at the Beach Café. It proposed material changes to add ultra violet disinfection, equalization capacity, additional seepage pits, and allow for surface irrigation while maintaining the current discharge maximum of 19,500 gallons per day.

Malibu Lumber

Elizabeth Erickson

A notification of a high-level alarm for the equalization tank was received on January 3, 2010. Operator response over the next 24 hours successfully managed the event by identifying a continuously flowing public toilet and distributing the extra flow. The high level alarm on the trash trap and equalization tanks have been modified to provide earlier notification of high flow events. However, an unknown source of flow from one of the tenants continued, was not identified or eliminated, and is similar to a previously reported high flow of unknown origin.

The last monitoring report showed continued problems with achieving bacteria and nutrient limits. The problem is attributed to a lack of flexibility in the system to treat flows significantly below design.

Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems in the City of Palos Verdes Estates

Dionisia Rodriguez

On August 24, 2009, the City of Palos Verdes Estates submitted an inventory of on-site wastewater treatment systems (OWTS) in the City of Palos Verdes Estates (City) to comply with the requirements of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), between the City and the Regional Board, which was signed on November 23, 2004.

The inventory showed that there were only five homes in the City that were not connected to the municipal sanitary sewer system. One of the homes (2509 Palos Verdes Drive North) is in close proximity to the sanitary sewer but the other four are much further away. The City also stated that its permitting procedure for any new septic system will be done according to the requirements of California Building Code, Appendix K, but that there are no undeveloped properties in the City that would need to rely on OWTSs.

In a letter dated December 23, 2009, the Regional Board urged the City to require connection of the home on 2509 Palos Verdes Drive North to the municipal sanitary sewer within a reasonable period of time. The City provided information regarding the four homes on Rosita Place which are 500 to 800 feet away from existing municipal sewer and would require extensive facilities to pump the waste uphill. The four homes have over 100 feet of vertical separation to groundwater and at least 200 feet of horizontal separation to the nearest surface water. Based on the low density of the four homes and the information provided, Regional Board staff considers the discharge from these homes to be low risk with minimal impact to the groundwater and nearby surface waters. In accordance with the MOU, the City will establish the requirements for the design, siting and operation of the septic system through the City of Palos Verdes Estates Municipal Code.

El Rio Sewer Project Phases 5A and 6 Meeting

David Koo

On January 7, 2010, Regional Board staff Wendy Phillips and David Koo attended a public meeting at Rio Elementary School in El Rio, County of Ventura. The purpose of the meeting was to provide information to residents and property owners within Phases 5A and 6 of the El Rio Sewer Project (Project) regarding applicable fees and procedures for connecting to the new sewer system and abandonment of existing septic tanks systems. Information was also provided for a grant opportunity for very low-income homeowners for construction of a lateral line from their properties to connect to the new sewer system.

Newly elected County of Ventura Supervisor, John C. Zaragoza, gave an opening speech. County of Ventura Water and Sanitation Department staff made two presentations. The first presentation in Spanish at 6:30 p.m. and second presentation in English at 7:30 p.m. A question and answer period followed each presentation. Wendy Phillips answered some of the questions related to the Oxnard Forebay Prohibition from residents and property owners who are affected by the prohibition.

For Phase 5A of the Project, the State Water Resource Control Board provided \$8.9 million from the State Revolving Fund (SRF) loan for the construction. The County of Ventura will pay back the loan in 30 years at an interest rate of 1%.

For Phase 6 of the Project, the State Water Resource Control Board provided a \$2.1 million grant for the construction. According to the County of Ventura, as of September 2009, the State Water Resource Control Board had already provided more than \$12 million in grant for the entire Project.

Underground Storage Tank Program

Completion of Corrective Action at Leaking Underground Fuel Storage Tank Sites

Yue Rong

Regional Board staff have reviewed corrective actions taken for soil and/or groundwater contamination problems from leaking underground storage tanks for the time of **November 12, 2009** through **January 11, 2010**, and determined that no further corrective actions are required for the following sites:

- 76 Products Station #2705624, Los Angeles (900450389A)
- 76 Service Station #255485, El Monte (I-09993A)
- Fire Station #6, Los Angeles (900040434)
- Mobil Service Station 18QXT, Lakewood (I-13456)
- 76 Station No. 3739, Los Angeles (900270252)
- United Oil No. 55, Los Angeles (900060061)
- Hacienda Golf Club, La Habra Heights (I-04282A)
- Shell Service Station #204-1740-12, Compton (R-26251)
- Paper Pak Products/Hopkins Family Trust, La Verne (R-46773)
- Former Mobil Service Station, Carson (R-24740)
- Vacant Warehouse, Los Angeles (900160389)
- Thrifty Station N. 241 (Arco Station No. 9616), Malibu (R-06512)
- Former Shell Station (Valero Service Station), Los Angeles (900030061A)
- 76 Station #255772, Los Angeles (900170052A)
- Marchem Technologies, Long Beach (R-25524)
- Hollywood Street Maintenance Yard, Los Angeles (900380298)
- 76 Station #255881, Newhall (I-06364A)
- Arco Station No. 1109, South Gate (I-12052A)
- Al Rosenstein Property, Hollywood (900380343)
- Former Texaco Service Station, Long Beach (908080225)
- Mobil Station No. 18-HYH, Los Angeles (900460116)
- Shell Service Station, Castaic (R-26369)
- Former Western Brass Works, Los Angeles (900120470)
- Mobil Station #18-LA4, Los Angeles (900380452)
- Lou Ehlers Cadillac (Former), Los Angeles (900360298)
- 76 Station #2705613, Los Angeles (900290061A)
- 76 Station #252900, Inglewood (R-24650)
- El Rancho Escondido, Catalina Island (R-07570)
- John Heinz Site, Hawthorne (R-40348)
- Green Hills Memorial Park, Rancho Palos Verdes (R-12803)
- Glen Haven Memorial Park, Sylmar (R-09750)
- Mobil #18-FC6 (Former #11-FC6), Redondo Beach (I-09395)
- Former Chevron Station #20-6478, Los Angeles (900350107)
- Shell Service Station, Lennox (R-09514)
- City of South Gate, Hawkins Reservoir, South Gate (R-22194)
- The Village at Century (Former Holly Park Car Wash), Los Angeles (I-10850A)

For the case closure sites above, a total of **19,721** tons of impacted soils were excavated and **601,717** pounds of hydrocarbons were removed by soil vapor extraction system. In addition, **543,748** gallons of impacted groundwater were treated.

Executive Officer issued general Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs)

Yue Rong

The Executive Officer, on behalf of the board, issued 3 general Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) to Oxnard College, located in Oxnard (11/18/09), Ross Ruley Property, located in Lawndale (12/3/09), and Former Mobil Station 18FG9, located in Sherman Oaks (12/14/09). The WDRs issued for re-injection of oxygen generating compounds to the impacted aquifer for in-situ groundwater cleanup, which is designed to save water resources by avoiding discharging the treated water to the ocean.

Enforcement Unit

NPDES Facility Inspections

Enforcement Unit NPDES inspector conducted inspections at 11 facilities with NPDES Permits since December 10, 2009. Inspection of these facilities is a required part of the NPDES program.

13267 Order

A 13267 Order to Submit Information Letter was issued to the City of Glendale on November 25, 2009 for the November 15, 2009 unpermitted discharge of raw sewage at 800 South Verdugo Road in Glendale, CA. The Discharger had until December 28, 2009 to submit the required information and report to the Regional Board. The Regional Board received the City's response on December 28, 2009.

A 13267 Order to Submit Information Letter was issued to the Los Angeles County, Department of Public Works on November 25, 2009 for the November 14, 2009 unpermitted discharge of raw sewage at 21418 Fountain Springs Road in Diamond Bar, CA. The Discharger had until December 28, 2009 to submit the required information and report to the Regional Board. The Regional Board has not received a response from the County.

A 13267 Order to Submit Information Letter was issued to the City of South Pasadena on January 14, 2010 for the December 31, 2009 unpermitted discharge of raw sewage at Fair Oaks Avenue and Mound Avenue in South Pasadena, CA. The Discharger has until February 15, 2010 to submit the required information and report to the Regional Board.

Expedited Payment Program:

STIPULATED ORDER on SETTLEMENT OFFER NO. R4-2008-0136-M was issued to the Interstate Brands Corporation (Permittee) on January 20, 2010 in the amount of \$6,000 for alleged violations of Regional Board Order No. R4-2007-0021, NPDES Permit No. CAG8341001 for Interstate Brands. On August 12, 2009, Interstate Brands Corporation accepted the Regional Board's offer to participate in the Expedited Payment Program and waived their right to a hearing.

STIPULATED ORDER on SETTLEMENT OFFER NO. R4-2008-0064-M was issued to G & M Oil (Permittee) on January 20, 2010 in the amount of \$102,000 for alleged violations of Regional Board Order No. R4-2003-0111, NPDES Permit No. CAG994004 for Station No. 57. On August 4, 2009, Atlas Environmental Engineering, Inc. as agent for G & M Oil Company accepted the Regional Board's offer to participate in the Expedited Payment Program and waived their right to a hearing.

STIPULATED ORDER on SETTLEMENT OFFER NO. R4-2008-0097-M was issued to ConocoPhillips Company (Permittee) on January 20, 2010 in the amount of \$174,000 for alleged violations of Regional Board Order Nos. 97-082 and R4-2004-0173, NPDES Permit No. CA0059846 for the Los Angeles Lubricant Plant. On October 30, 2009, the Regional Board, based on new information submitted by the Permittee, rescinded certain late reporting violations and accordingly revised the penalty to \$150,000. On November 13, 2009, ConocoPhillips Company accepted the Regional Board's offer to participate in the Expedited Payment Program and waived their right to a hearing.

STIPULATED ORDER on SETTLEMENT OFFER NO. R4-2008-0077-M was issued to the California Department of Water Resources (Permittee) on October 31, 2008 in the amount of \$99,000 for alleged violations of Regional Board Order No. R4-2004-0172, NPDES Permit No. CA0059188. On December 3, 2008, the California Department of Water Resources accepted the Regional Board's offer to participate in the Expedited Payment Program and waived their right to a hearing. The Regional Board received the Permittee's penalty payment on December 17, 2009.

STIPULATED ORDER on SETTLEMENT OFFER NO. R4-2008-0099-M was issued to the City of Los Angeles, Department of Water and Power (Permittee) on October 23, 2008 in the amount of \$15,000 for alleged violations of Regional Board Order No. 2000-26, NPDES Permit No. CA0057665. On November 25, 2008, the City of Los Angeles, Department of Water and Power accepted the Regional Board's offer to participate in the Expedited Payment Program and waived their right to a hearing. The Regional Board received the Permittee's penalty payment on December 24, 2009.

STIPULATED ORDER on SETTLEMENT OFFER NO. R4-2008-0100-M was issued to the City of Los Angeles, Department of Water and Power (Permittee) on October 23, 2008 in the amount of \$18,000 for alleged violations of Regional Board Order No. 2000-27, NPDES Permit No. CA0057673. On November 25, 2008, the City of Los Angeles, Department of Water and Power accepted the Regional Board's offer to participate in the Expedited Payment Program and waived their right to a hearing. The Regional Board received the Permittee's penalty payment on December 24, 2009.

STIPULATED ORDER on SETTLEMENT OFFER NO. R4-2008-0102-M was issued to the City of Los Angeles, Department of Water and Power (Permittee) on October 23, 2008 in the amount of \$18,000 for alleged violations of Regional Board Order No. 2000-28, NPDES Permit No. CA0056995. On November 25, 2008, the City of Los Angeles, Department of Water and Power accepted the Regional Board's offer to participate in the Expedited Payment Program and waived their right to a hearing. The Regional Board received the Permittee's penalty payment on December 24, 2009.

STIPULATED ORDER on SETTLEMENT OFFER NO. R4-2008-0103-M was issued to the City of Los Angeles, Department of Water and Power (Permittee) on October 23, 2008 in the amount of \$3,000 for alleged violations of Regional Board Order No. 98-006, NPDES Permit No. CA0058432. On November 25, 2008, the City of Los Angeles, Department of Water and Power accepted the Regional Board's offer to participate in the Expedited Payment Program and waived their right to a hearing. The Regional Board received the Permittee's penalty payment on December 24, 2009.

STIPULATED ORDER on SETTLEMENT OFFER NO. R4-2008-0108-M was issued to the City of Oxnard (Permittee) on January 19, 2010 in the amount of \$156,000 for alleged violations of Regional Board Order No. R4-2003-0111, NPDES Permit No. CAG994004. On September 8, 2009, the Regional Board, based on new information submitted by the Permittee, rescinded certain effluent violations and accordingly revised the penalty to \$15,000. On October 8, 2009, the City of Oxnard accepted the Regional Board's offer to participate in the Expedited Payment Program and waived their right to a hearing. The Permittee has until February 2, 2010 to submit the penalty payment.

Well Investigation Program

AGERE/LSI , (Area 3), Alhambra

Curt Charmley

Additional site inspections were completed for the remaining upgradient potential responsible parties (PRPs) near the Former Agere/LSI facility. Some of these inspections were also conducted during the months from July 2009 through September 2009 to confirm whether suspected sites may have also used volatile organic compounds detected at the Agere/LSI facility that may have contributed to the soil and groundwater contamination. This site has received a *Draft Clean-Up and Abatement Order (CAO)*.

These upgradient properties included: 1) a machine tool manufacturing business, Precision Mold and Development business, and a former Electrical Machining business. Each business was issued new chemical use questionnaires (CUQ) and site information requests to update Regional Board files. In addition, site inspections were conducted to document current site conditions and supplement the case files.

Valley Cleaners (Area 3), Alhambra

Curt Charmley

Valley Cleaners is an active dry cleaning business located in the southwestern portion of the Area 3 Operable Unit. The property is a part of a mixed commercial/retail business complex. Investigative activities at the site have been conducted to the extent that a groundwater monitoring well was installed to assess the impact to water quality. The groundwater beneath the site is encountered at approximately 185 feet below ground surface (bgs). Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) has been detected in groundwater samples at almost 20 times the State maximum contaminant level (MCL). However, this site is relatively isolated from other nearby investigations and as a result the shallow PCE soil vapor impact has become more of an immediate concern.

Further field investigations were recently conducted and several shallow soil vapor extraction wells were installed for remediation purposes. Based on the remediation progress and results, Regional Board staff will meet with the property owner to address residual contamination and discuss future groundwater monitoring requirements.

Former Casting Sand Stockpile Area, Consolidated Foundries, Inc. (CFI)

Bizuayehu Ayele

Consolidated Foundries, Inc. (CFI) owns approximately 6-acres of vacant land adjacent to its casting facility, located in Pomona. The vacant land (site) was used in the late 1980's and early 1990's to stockpile used casting sand, generated during the casting process. These stockpiles were removed under Regional Board oversight, between 1994 and 1997. Used casting sands are currently recycled at the facility and no stockpiling is necessary.

Site investigations conducted at the site during 1990's and from 2007 to 2009 indicated that the soil and groundwater are contaminated with low-level VOCs. A soil vapor extraction (SVE) system was installed and operated to remediate the vadose zone at the site from September 23, 2008 through August 18, 2009, in the northern portion of the site. After the SVE system operated for a total of 7,345.4 hours and removed an estimated mass of approximately 78 pounds of VOCs, it was determined to have reached an asymptotic level after which a rebound test was conducted on September 15, 2009.

Confirmation soil, soil gas and groundwater sampling is being performed at the site to determine whether the Regional Board's closure criteria have been met. Based on the sampling results, the Regional Board will

shortly determine whether site closure is warranted.

This is a brownfield site that is expected to be redeveloped once it is sold to a developer.

Site Cleanup Program Unit II

Hollyway Cleaners, Los Angeles

Bizuayehu Ayele

Hollyway Cleaners is located in the Echo Park neighborhood at the corner of the intersection of Echo Park Avenue and Sunset Boulevard, near downtown Los Angeles. It is an active dry cleaning facility, operating in one of the units of a three-story building. Dry cleaning operations have been conducted at the site since approximately 1941.

A site investigation conducted in 1988 for property transaction indicated that there was a release of perchloroethylene (PCE) as a result of dry cleaning operations. Subsequent site assessments carried out under Regional Board oversight indicated that the soil and groundwater have become contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including PCE.

On December 17, 2009, Regional Board staff and an Assistant Executive Officer held a meeting with the site owners and their consultant. The site owners proposed to remediate the contaminated soil and groundwater with a bioremediation technology. The Regional Board required a remedial action plan (RAP) to address the proposed remedial measures. The RAP is expected to be submitted by February 4, 2010.

Former Clayton Industries, El Monte

Carlos Ortez

The former Clayton Industries facility is located at 4213 North Temple City Boulevard in El Monte.. This brownfield site covers 22-acres. After the demolition of existing industrial buildings and facilities, the property will be redeveloped into a commercial/industrial condominium complex. Single-family dwellings are located west of the site. Commercial and industrial facilities are located north, east, and south of the site. Former Clayton Industries manufactured steam generators and automobile dynamometers. Raw steel was fabricated into steam generators and automobile dynamometers parts that were finished, assembled, and tested on site.

Regional Board staff approved a complex remedial action plan (RAP) document during a meeting on February 29, 2008 between representatives of Wohl Property Group (current property owner) and Regional Board staff. During that time, the project had to move forward performing interim remedial measures to mitigate pending environmental issues and the demolition of the old infrastructures. A Risk-Based Screening Evaluation was performed and approved by Office of Environmental Health Hazards Assessments (OEHHA). The RAP document included two subsequent amendments; the last one dated June 3, 2008. A site inspection was performed on April 2, 2009 prior to the formal approval of the RAP documents. A meeting was held on September 16, 2009 with Wohl Property Group (current property owner) to discuss additional soil and groundwater investigation at the site included in the August 3, 2009 RAP approval letter and Order. Another meeting was held on October 5, 2009 with property owner representatives to further discuss the requirements of the Order. Regional Board staff issued a time extension request letter on October 21, 2009 for the submittal of a technical report to respond to the requirements of the Order by December 4, 2009. The submitted technical report is currently under review.

Port of Los Angeles, Warehouse 12

Carlos Ortez

Warehouse 12 is located at 260 East 22nd Street in San Pedro. In 1991, a reinforced concrete UST was discovered during the demolition of Warehouse 12. The UST, which had been used to store bunker fuel for the boiler room operation, was abandoned-in-place in 1967 and removed in 1993. VOCs, petroleum hydrocarbons, and lead in soils, and petroleum hydrocarbons and VOCs in groundwater were identified as chemicals of potential concern. It is believed that the VOCs beneath the former UST area were transported by groundwater from the adjacent former GATX Annex site located to the west.

Regional Board staff approved on March 4, 2009 the interim *Remedial Action Plan* (RAP) dated August 2008. Furthermore, an interim revised RAP was submitted on June 2009. Regional Board staff approved the interim revised RAP on November 12, 2009. The interim revised RAP proposed (a) removal of light non-aqueous phase liquid (LNAPL) from the shallow groundwater in monitoring well MW-3, (b) abandonment (destruction) of groundwater monitoring well MW-3, (c) excavation and removal of petroleum-impacted soil surrounding well MW-3, (d) surface skimming of the residual LNAPL from the open excavation pit surrounding well MW-3, (e) excavation and removal of petroleum-contaminated soil, exceeding the Regional Board's newly proposed cleanup criteria at borings Tt-NB2, Tt-NB3, and Tt-NB7, (f) backfill excavations at monitoring well MW-3 and boring Tt-NB7, (g) disposal of petroleum-impacted soils and recovered LNAPL, (h) conduct an in-situ chemical oxidation pilot test to treat petroleum sheen on the water interface and the petroleum-impacted capillary fringe (smear zone), north of monitoring well MW-3, and (i) to prepare a report detailing the field activities and the results of the pilot test and any remaining environmental issues. The field work has begun. MW-3 has been abandoned and a new well has been installed, west of MW-3 towards the adjacent GATX Annex site. A remediation progress report is due February 12, 2010.

Vopak Terminal Long Beach

Carlos Ortez

Vopak Terminal is located at 3601 Dock Street in San Pedro. The site, which is also known as the Long Beach Marine Terminal (LBMT), is a 10-acre site on Terminal Island, that is located in a heavily industrialized area, on the south side of Cerritos Channel and west of Pear S Avenue. Since the 1920s, the property has been used for oil production.

The LBMT has historically been used as a vegetable oil processing plant from the 1930s through the early 1960s and later as a bulk vegetable oil and grain terminal, from the early 1960s to the early 1970s. From 1975 to 2003, the LBMT was operated by The Dow Chemical Company which received shipments of bulk chemicals and materials by ship and railcar. Dow received and stored raw products on site in 56 above-ground storage tanks (ASTs). The ASTs ranged in size from 4,000 to 2,997,000 gallons. Typical products stored on site have included chlorinated solvents, non-halogenated solvents, caustics, organic liquids, and other consumer products. Since 2003 until the present, Vopak has operated the site as a distribution terminal for various chemicals and other liquid products. Infrastructure and operational practices at the Site have remained mostly unchanged since Dow's departure.

Regional Board staff will require additional site assessment at the site. Contaminant plumes beneath the ASTs in the northwest corner of the site must be well-characterized. For example, in February 2006, grab groundwater samples at locations downgradient of the ASTs showed concentrations as high as 5,700 µg/L of chloroethane, 44,000 µg/L of 1,1-DCA, 4,000 µg/L of 1,1-DCE, 1,900 µg/L of cis-1,2-DCE, 20,000 µg/L of PCE, 220 µg/L of 1,1,1-TCA, and 9,000 µg/L of TCE among others. The integrity of the ASTs are being evaluated.

Bioaugmentation to be used to achieve reductive dechlorination, former NASA Industrial Plant, Downey

Don Indermill

The Regional Board is submitting a package to the State Clearinghouse that proposes to allow the addition of bacterial cultures to the subsurface at the former NASA Industrial Plant in Downey. The site has been redeveloped and concentrations of perchloroethylene (PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE) in groundwater have greatly decreased by the addition of carbohydrate solution into the subsurface to promote bio-remediation. The carbohydrate solution facilitates the de-chlorination of the PCE and TCE by native bacteria, but an intermediate product, cis 1,2- dichloroethylene (cis-1,2 DCE) has accumulated. The addition of SiREM's KB-1 or Shaw's SDC-9 bacterial cultures will assist in the complete de-chlorination of the cis-1,2 DCE to lesser harmful by-products.

Status Report on the former Excello Plating Shop, Glendale Operable Unit, Los Angeles

Larry Moore

A Prospective Purchaser Agreement (PPA) request was made on April 8, 2009 by legal counsel representing Ralph's Groceries (Ralph's), and the responsible party for the Site (i.e., Spirito Family Trust). The Trust owns the property that was once leased to the former Excello Plating Company. Regional Board Executive Management has approved the request and is presently working on the PPA. The goal is to complete the PPA during the first quarter of 2010, and present the document during a formal meeting of the Regional Board for review and approval. Additionally, the goal during the development of the Regional Board's PPA, is to compliment the proposed USEPA's PPA.

Another major task for the Site is the development and submittal of a Remedial Action Plan (RAP) for approval. On September 8, 2009, a "draft" work plan entitled *Site-Specific Cleanup Goals Work Plan*, was submitted to the Regional Board and other environmental agencies for review and comment. The work plan presented onsite soil site specific cleanup goals and once approved, the goals will be used to remediate onsite soil and to consider the risk (i.e., to be protective of human health and the environment and be protective of groundwater quality). The work plan was reviewed and agencies' comments were compiled and submitted to the Trust and Ralph's environmental consultant on October 20, 2009. On October 27, 2009 responses to the agencies' comments were reviewed by the environmental consultants representing the Trust and Ralph's. The final work plan was provided to the Regional Board and other agencies on November 19, 2009. Presently, the RAP has submitted to the Regional Board on schedule on January 15, 2010.

Cerro Metal Products Company, Paramount

Pinaki Guha-Niyogi

We approved and sent out an executed and notarized copy of the Covenant related to the deed restriction of the former Cerro Metal Products Company site, located at 14900 Garfield Avenue in Paramount, to the current property owner, Paramount Logistics LLC, on November 19, 2009. To meet the conditions of the July 28, 2009, Conditional No Further Requirements letter for Soil, the document must be executed and notarized by the Covenantor. In accordance with section 5.4 of the Covenant, this document must be recorded by the Covenantor in the County of Los Angeles within ten (10) days of the date of execution. The Covenantor, Paramount Logistics LLC, is required to provide Regional Board with fully executed, notarized copies of the *Covenant and Environmental Restriction on Property* and evidence of their recording in the County of Los Angeles, by December 22, 2009. Upon receipt of the document, the conditions of the July 28, 2009, Conditional No Further Requirements letter for Soil will be considered satisfied.

The 28-acre property has been redeveloped into a large 552,000 square-foot dry goods distribution warehouse with truck bays for delivery and redistribution of goods to grocery stores throughout Southern California, along with necessary grading, underground utilities and landscaped areas. The new facility is a technologically advanced "green" facility. Formerly, this site was used as a brass manufacturing facility. The redevelopment of this contaminated property will create jobs and bring in revenue for the city of Paramount.

Groundwater assessment and remediation are in progress concurrently at the site. The downgradient extent of the groundwater plume has not been delineated due to access problems with the offsite property owner. However, groundwater extraction and ex situ treatment (pump-and-treat) of chlorinated VOCs and 1,4-Dioxane is continuing, utilizing an advanced oxidation treatment unit (HiPOx system). The full scale startup and operation of the groundwater treatment system was initiated on June 6, 2006. The system was shut down from May 2007 to December 2008 during construction activities and to repair the treatment system which had been vandalized. The system was restarted on January 8, 2009. Treated groundwater is being discharged to the Los Angeles County Sanitation District sewer under an approved permit. The treatment system compound is situated along the southern property boundary. The system will remain in operation until remedial objectives are met and the Regional Board approves ceasing remedial operations.

Consolidated Film Industries (CFI), Hollywood

Pinaki Guha-Niyogi

Staff approved the *Additional Soil Vapor and Groundwater Assessment Workplan* so that the RP can achieve progress in completing onsite and offsite assessment of dissolved phase groundwater contamination as well as offsite assessment of soil vapor. Offsite assessment of soil vapor will enable the RP to determine if any off-site inhabitants have been potentially exposed to health threats from migrating volatile organic compounds (VOCs) contaminant plumes from the site affecting or impacting soil vapor and groundwater quality beneath the residential properties that are present beyond the southern boundary of the site, across Barton Avenue.

Based on results of previous investigations presented in investigative reports provided to the Regional Board, the site was granted no further action for soil to CFI in October 2007, with the provision that groundwater assessment would continue until groundwater was fully assessed and remediated, if necessary. The extent of groundwater contamination has not been fully defined, both onsite as well as offsite. Furthermore, since the site is located in the Los Angeles Methane Seepage District, Regional Board required that engineered controls be installed in accordance with Division 71 of the City of Los Angeles Building Code, City of Los Angeles Methane Mitigation Ordinance No. 175790, if new buildings are constructed as a part of site redevelopment. However, no new buildings have been constructed at the site since Soil Closure was granted to CFI. The site is presently vacant and awaiting commercial redevelopment.

The groundwater beneath the site is contaminated with chlorinated hydrocarbons, primarily PCE, and its degradation products; Trichloroethylene (TCE) and 1,1-Dichloroethene (1,1-DCE), as well as 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA) and its breakdown product, 1,1-Dichloroethane (1,1-DCA). Groundwater monitoring was performed during different stages of assessment. While groundwater monitoring was being performed in eleven groundwater monitoring wells on a semi-annual basis in 2003, 2004, and most of 2005, groundwater monitoring at these wells has been performed on a quarterly basis from the last quarter of 2005 until the present time. The highest concentration of PCE detected in the groundwater beneath the site during the third quarter of 2009 was 31 µg/L. This peak detection was found in MW-10, which is located downgradient from the former source areas.